

EDITORIALS

OUT OF GEORGIA

By his recent magazine article which has attracted nation-wide attention and will have far-reaching results, Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia ranges himself squarely with that growing group of intelligent southerners who believe that the destiny of the South depends on something more than keeping the Negro in his place.

Southern leadership, even in politics, is more or less rapidly freeing itself from the obsession of race, for that will not come for many, many years; but at least from that preoccupation with race which is a curse to black and white alike.

What is of extreme interest about Governor Arnall is that he went further and spoke more plainly on the subject of the fallacies of common racial attitudes and practices than any holder of high office in the deep South has ever done, in recent times at least. There are textbooks written by sociologists and economists who have not spoken so boldly.

Governor Arnall is no fool, nor is he a political tyro. That he is willing to write the way he did in deprecation of foolish and costly racial intolerance, and in condemnation of the southern demagogues who promote it and live by it, shows definitely that the Governor believes that the electorate is also becoming enlightened. The Governor is not the type who would deliberately commit political suicide.

No one can gainsay the importance of economics in race relations. Governor Arnall implied that sufficient improvement of economic status and economic opportunity for the black and white masses alike would solve the race problem. In this he is probably wrong; but certainly there can be no real and solid improvement of race relations, or of the state of the South, without a sound and equitable economic structure. Therefore Mr. Arnall was eminently right when he said, "No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that income differential its first order of business."

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able economic structure. Therefore Mr. Arnall was eminently right when he said, "No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that income differential its first order of business."

When southern leaders in whom the people have confidence are willing to express boldly such sane sentiments, the South must inevitably be on its way to better things.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY — WITH A BIG STICK

The British concern with keeping Mediterranean Sea under her control and maintaining the sea lane to and through Suez has caused that nation to do some things entirely at variance with her claim of leadership on the side of peace and justice among the nations, and liberty for all peoples. In a recent column the commentator Drew Pearson avers:

"Greece, the cradle of democracy, is now occupied by as many British troops as by Germans one year ago. Foreign troops are foreign troops, and Greek reaction is that they didn't fight this war to be occupied by outsiders, no matter who they are."

Pearson then goes on to show how the Churchill government has continued to try to force down the throats of the Greeks their unpopular king-in-exile. Perfidy and deception and strong-arm methods used against both Greece and Egypt to establish and maintain regimes and conditions satisfactory to the British, however displeasing to the citizens of those countries, are exposed in the same article.

There is little difference between British and Nazi or Soviet methods of dominance,

Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. Entered as second-class matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

P. R. JERVA, Publisher C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials CARL EASTERLING, Circulation Manager

Subscription Rates One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.25 Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscripts, etc. unless stamps are sent. 118 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. Telephone, 9474

roundly which equally have been so roundly condemned by the British themselves.

It is hoped that the new Labor Government will find ways of honestly protecting the security and well-being of Britain without flim-flamming and bull-dozing other nations.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

The railways of the United States, produced by or in collusion with those "aristocrats of American labor," the white railroad workers, are determined to keep Negroes out of the better railway jobs, whatever the cost, and come what may. Faced with the greatest tie-up of railway transportation in the history of the nation, the railways are trying many devices to get the men to keep the trains running.

The unprecedented demand caused by the return of the men from overseas and the redeployment of hundreds of thousands to the Pacific Coast, is causing all concerned many headaches. But in their search for remedies there is one which those in authority in the railway management, in the railway unions and in the government, are apparently not ready to try. That is Negro labor.

Nobody knows the size of the potential Negro railway labor reservoir, made up of those who have skill and experience, and those who could and would quickly acquire such skills; apparently no one is trying to find out. You and I know it is considerable. Why can it not be drawn on in this crisis? Who says no? And is there no one with enough courage and authority to insist?

By the way, what became of the commission appointed long ago by President Roosevelt to study and report on the relation of the railways and the railroad unions to Negro firemen?

THE BRITISH ELECTION

The defeat of Winston Churchill and his party in the British elections was not a repudiation of that doughty old lion's war leadership. It cannot rightly be interpreted as a personal rebuff at all. What it means is rather that the English people want a new kind of post-war England. Churchill was not the prime minister before the war. As a wartime leader he was great, and the whole Allied world as well as England, appreciates him as his due.

It was by his own decision that the election was held when it was, and it is not the fault of the British people that he is retiring from leadership in the midst of a Big Three conference which is trying to settle some of the vital unfinished business that follows the war.

The war and the experiences which it has gone through in it have left England more than ever a democracy. The British masses which have passed thru baptism of "blood, toil, sweat and tears" want a government which is willing to go not just part of the way, but all the way, in seeing that the England which was saved by the courage and fortitude of the English people, the masses, will hereafter be the kind of England it ought to be. And they did not believe the Conservative Party's government would go all the way.

The people of England are not ungrateful to "Winnie." They love, honor, and respect him. But they want the kind of post-war England that Churchill is not ready for. So they respectfully, but firmly, parted with him.

What may be expected from the change? Certainly a more democratic and socially conscious domestic policy. Probably a more liberal and sympathetic colonial policy. Possibly the beginning of a new type of world leadership for Britain.

POISON LIQUOR

One fact that emerges out of the sordid tragedy of the High Point poison liquor horror is that it happened in a "dry" county. Whatever may be said about the waste and misery occasioned by the legal liquor traffic, at least it does not bring sudden death to dozens at a time.

The fox was the first important commercial fur-bearing animal to be raised in captivity in Canada.

Secular Thoughts

By C. L. HALLIBURTON

Dr. Arthur Davis, one of the best columnists now practicing in the weekly press, recently aired in the Journal and Guide some very cogent remarks on the subject of the Negro press and certain race-baiters of the Bilbo-Eastland-Rankin type.

The burden of his remarks was that the Negro publicists take these brethren and their public pronouncements too seriously. Or maybe they do not take them too seriously, but they use the wrong line in replying to their jibes and cracks. Davis holds that statements answering to such statements are likely to be made at any time by these arch-racists does little good. Whatever attacks or counterattacks are to be made on them should be not by the direct methods of refutation, indignation and invective, but by the more strategic and therefore more effective methods of ridicule and sarcasm.

There is no more devastating way of crushing him ridiculous, says Dr. Davis, and the smart

Lest We Forget...

By W. L. GREENE

Time for decision in the South is approaching. The decision must be made for the region as a whole and for all the people in it. Many old time leaders, especially the professional southerners — liberal for the whole region according to their own desires for a social order. They want a social order based on caste. Caste, they say, can be preserved without hurt in the South, without harm to the region, provided only that the caste be made up of New Liberals, however, are calling for abolition of caste in American society and they have some able spokesmen. The masses are yet inarticulate but some movements are under way which promise to give expression to a new mass sentiment. The recent British election gives us a hint as to the possible trend in mass sentiment in this country.

If only the southern masses could, like the English masses, go to the polls and register their convictions. Press releases indicate that over sixty per cent of the total population of Great Britain voted in the election which elevated Attlee to the head of the House of Commons. No candidate for public office in the south has ever had such representative election. Political statistics are not indicative of the sentiment of the masses never gets expression except as it is built up around support of some individual or group intent on controlling the common people. The masses in the South need to be freed from the shackles of fear. TECHNICAL and from the restriction imposed by TRICK LEGISLATION. The poll tax itself is not a serious issue. The technique of dis-

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: Isaac's Heritage. Gen. 22:26. Printed Text. Genesis 24:10, 15-20, 34-36, 61-67. Key Verse: "I have a goodly heritage." Ps. 16:6. The birth of Isaac, thirty years after Abraham left Haran (Gen. 21:1-8), the sending away of Hagar and Ishmael, because of the slum-

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GREEN FINGERS — By Ruth Taylor

Happy indeed are those fortunate people who live close to the land where they can watch and tend growing things. And doubly fortunate are those with "green fingers" who have a kinship with elements of nature, those at whose touch the earth blossoms forth.

My grandmother was one of these. Give her a pot of ground no bigger than a pocket handkerchief and she started a garden. It was a haphazard sort of affair, for flowers bordered the vegetables and wherever there was spare inch of earth, she started something growing. She was a spendthrift of time and hospitality but a miser when it came to buying anything she could grow. Her garden was also her joy and her comfort for she used to say, "I had a quick temper and an impatient disposition, there was no cure like a garden — you could watch all of life in it and you learned to wait patiently for the fruit of your handiwork."

This year we were again urged to go back to the land to plant and tend and harvest from our own soil the fruit of the earth so that we may all be well fed. They did not call them Victory gardens in pioneer days, nor in our grandparents' times. They were just part of the family task of earning a living back in the days when people lived as families, each member, adult or child, contributing his or her share to the common welfare. All we are being asked to do now is just what those before us did as a matter of course.

We must tend our gardens carefully this year. But in our gardens both of the soil and of life, we must take care to plant the right seeds. We must watch over them, watering with care, not washing out the young plants with drenching rain, nor letting their damp out under the dank cloud of indifference. We must weed the false growth, the tares that choke, the hated smothering things that suck the nourishment from the growing foods.

In our gardens let us study the immutable laws of nature fulfilling the destiny of life itself. Let us weed out our unreasoning hatreds and prejudices and throw them on the compost heap or burn them up. Let us grow only those plants which will give us true beauty and let us border our gardens with the bright pinks of friendliness, the fragrant monogonette of understanding, the purple pansies of thoughtfulness.

The White Christian And His Conscience

By LILLIAN SMITH

In this recent article by Lillian Smith, author of the best-seller "Strange Fruit," an attempt is made to analyze the white man's abuse of the Negro and probe the source of this problem, so often

ALONG THE WAY

By C. L. BRYANT, JR.

YOU'LL NEVER KNOW

The phrase from the current popular song hit—"You'll Never Know"—deserves much consideration. First, we might consider the nonstiveness of the phrase and what it attempts to make crystal clear. Secondly, our curiosity is aroused we wonder what we'll never know and the conditions, if any, we'll have to overcome to gain the much sought for knowledge. The phrase, if accepted in its original form, offers little hope for future achievement and we simply resign ourselves to whatever fate decrees. In the mysteries of the universe; it does not encourage or impel us to delve into matters and discover the causes of weaknesses and strengths. You'll Never Know—What? Nothing.

You'll Never Know—should not cause the imagination to be staggered or the mind to become the victim of some hypnotic spell. The fact is obvious that only through diligent and earnest endeavor will truths relative to any natural phenomena be revealed to us. Nature does not bless us abundantly with gifts and give us instructions as to how they are to be used. If that were true, man would have no need to possess the type of mind that usually puzzles him. So you need not let the phrase—"You'll Never Know"—engulf your being with attitude of defeatism or despair. You'll find out about the things which perplex you only through study and conscientious work. The truth will be revealed to those who earnestly seek.

You'll never know some things until you have had the pleasure to enjoy them. To one who has never loved or been loved the matter of love is a more generality. It is stupid to expect, those who know nothing of love, to express appreciation for such a state. If the emotions are kindled by passionate affection, pure love emerges and a harmonious relationship exists. Pure love is characterized by a sympathetic understanding and mutual respect. You'll Never Know—certainly applies to those whose lives represent the well-spring of love and true affection.

You'll Never Know—unless you seek to find out what is beyond your immediate environs. Many years ago the mountains loomed as impenetrable barriers to the pioneers; that pondered what was beyond until their curiosity led them to find out. To stare wishfully at a scene does not cause what is beyond to be reflected for our convenience. We must endure the hardships, and with determined vigor press on until the goal sought becomes our prize. Nothing is unfolded to those who wait placidly upon the performance of some feat that requires the skill of the supernatural. You'll Never Know—certainly applies to those who await day by day to receive something without putting forth some effort.

The poverty stricken will never know the truth about an abundant life until they have discarded the idea that their state is inevitable. It was not decreed that the poor remain in that state of need all of their days. Your philosophy of life has a lot to do with your successes or failures. So you had better change that philosophy of life and stop taking things for granted when it is at your command to find out the truth. The bling acceptance of any condition or state of affairs is not to be the course pursued by those who desire to know. You'll Never Know is a very meaningful phrase; it should arouse the curiosity and impell us to take a definite course of action in our attempt to solve our multiple problems.

You'll Never Know—What is it I'll (you'll) never know? The answer comes almost immediately—nothing unless dissatisfaction awakens us from our lethargy. Divine contentment with our state of affairs has caused the development of arrogance and a false notion of pride that ultimately causes our downfall. We are not concerned about the welfare of others as we should be because we lack information relative to their needs and desires.

We'll never know about the problems of others if there is desire to understand the language they speak. You'll (meaning all of us) will never know the agony of a man who is suffering until we understand the circumstances under which they live. There is a very grave danger that inescapable prejudices will completely enshroud us, if the scope of things which appeal to us, is not broadened to take on a more universal appeal. You'll Never Know—if you take things for granted and accept your present lot as a decree of destiny. Yes, You'll Never Know how others feel towards you unless some tangible expression is made.

Next week's subject—Does The Church Fulfill Its Need?

Some Observations

By GEORGE F. KING Rural Journals

ONE OF THE LATE DR. GEO. W. CARVER'S IMPRESSIONS

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ONE OF THE LATE DR. GEO. W. CARVER'S IMPRESSIONS

During the years the writer of this column was agricultural editor at Tuskegee Institute his association with the late Dr. George W. Carver impressed upon this writer that there is a scientific side to many of the men who conscientiously used their scientific talents were justified in their opinions. Dr. Carver impressed upon most of us at Tuskegee that the planting of seeds was not an ordinary task and that such actions were almost sacred. The many years, with much research by Dr. Carver in his laboratory revealed that the farmer must prepare a mellow soil in order to obtain the best results from his seed.

One well remembers Dr. Carver emphasizing that "through the centuries the husbandman has toiled in the faith that as a man sows so shall he reap." Then when scientific angle was set forth by the statement that when the good earth is ready, warm, moist and in good till — that the time to sow seed that have been tested for germination power and the ability to resist diseases. Each month we released information relative to these phases of farming.

Each year Negro farmers from every state in the South would attend the Annual Farmers Conference at Tuskegee. Those were great days preparing Negro realists for better living for them on farms. During the year Tuskegee Institute would sponsor local Farmers Conference in various Southern states. At these conferences Dr. Carver would help the farmers with some of the problems that confronted every farmer. At these events it was ascertained that another factor, in the planting of seed, was essential — the ancient belief about when to plant seed. Quite a number of these farmers would religiously consult their Farmer's Almanack and would not plant a seed until the "moon was right."

Here is the reason for such attitudes of the part of many farmers of the early agricultural days. "Owen thru the generations has been handed the belief that the crops which mature below the surface should be planted in the dark of the moon or during the period of the waning of the moon; crops which fruit above should be planted while the moon waxes or is near to full." The writer once invited a number of farmers over to his garden and one of them during conversation on the obtaining of a better yield from a Moon man. This brother and many of his kind didn't agree with the announcement by the Department of Agriculture a long time ago, that "moon farming" had no scientific basis.

Many farm, home agents and vocational teachers of agriculture will attest to the fact that many farmers believe "if the moon can control the tides, it can influence the action of the soil." Dr. Carver and other scientist and factors in the dissemination of wholesome information for better farming practices realized that there is still much to be learned about the "mysteries" of plant growth, and perhaps in years to come something will be discovered that relates to seed germination in connection with the phases of the moon.

We must admit that farmers are ultra-conservative because of their inclinations and traditions, and this is the reason why to this day many of them, the waxing and the waning of the moon "has a good and dependable guide." Yet, science is daily unveiling the mysteries of the soil and the things it produces so we must be guided by men of training and experience who are daily making researches for the best interest of the farmer.

Every countryman should use in every possible way the help of science and should work with accredited agencies that are striving to put over essential programs for the obtaining of a better living for farm people. Urban folk, who are daily enjoying high prices, should also remember that the farmer is the backbone of their existence.

In the days of the California Gold Rush, freight charges were extremely high, and often more than the cost of the goods in some eastern city.

Years after Buffalo Bill's time, the buffalo bones were gathered and sold to make fertilizer, buttons, chicken feed, knives and other tools. It is said that more than \$2,000,000 worth of these bones was taken out of Kansas in 10 years.